

No. 210 APRIL 1986

Spearhead

50p

BRITAIN'S BANKS BUILD UP BRITAIN'S RIVALS

(See page 20)

Japan Growth Unit Trust



A THOROUGHBRED AMONGST BANKS.

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Leyland: the plot thickens

Last month we featured an article of some length in which we called the planned British Leyland sell-out a conspiracy. Every development that has come to light since has served only to underline the correctness of this diagnosis.

It has now been revealed that the negotiations with General Motors for the sale of the heavy truck and Land Rover divisions have been going on for several months **in secret**, in other words with other firms not knowing that Leyland was up for sale and thereby being able to organise and prepare to put in rival bids for the company. When this dirty little plot between the Government and GM was finally uncovered, a number of enterprises, most of them British-owned, immediately showed an interest in acquiring Leyland and asked the Government to put them on the list of prospective buyers. They were curtly told by Mrs. Thatcher that, if this were to be the case, they would be given a strict time limit to get their bids together and on the table. The time limit was absurdly short, considering the many months that had been given to General Motors to do the same thing. Due to the public controversy that this aroused, Mrs. Thatcher slightly extended this limit, and at the time we go to press the final fate of Leyland is not known. What is known,

however, is that further impediments have been put in the way of rival bidders to GM in as much as they have not been allowed proper facilities to inspect every feature of the company they are considering buying, whereas GM have of course enjoyed those facilities over a long period and have been able to familiarise themselves thoroughly with the concern in question. Liberal leader David Steel, a politician with whom we seldom agree, was in this event absolutely right when he said that it was outrageous that would-be buyers of Leyland, excepting General Motors of course, were not even being allowed the elementary right to look at the product they were in the market to acquire.

All this adds up simply to one thing: the Government was determined at the outset that Leyland would be sold to the Americans, and has been committed to that policy. All the public rhetoric about the need to make the company viable, competitive and no longer a drain on the British taxpayer has been mere smokescreen, for if this were the objective the Government would have announced openly and honestly at the beginning that Leyland was on the market and then allowed every would-be bidder to stake its claim and have equal facility to inspect the target company in question. This was not done.

This magazine does not agree with Mrs. Thatcher's 'free market' economic philosophy. We believe that if Leyland is to be privatised it should be firmly ruled that only a British-owned company may acquire it, thus eliminating General Motors from the beginning. However, Mrs. Thatcher might at least meet with our respect if she were consistent with her own professed principles. Were this the case, she would have put Leyland on the open market and allowed the 'market forces' in which she is always proclaiming such faith to determine who buys the company. In fact she has not even done that, but from the start has given a totally unfair advantage to the American bidders.

The latest deal to be offered GM would have given them 49 per-cent of the shares in Land Rover, which would have meant effective control while majority ownership re-



LAND ROVER
Americans were offered effective control

mained nominally British — just as a sop to public opinion and back-bench Tory MPs. This was not enough for the Americans and they abandoned their BL bid. The Government, however, is still trying hard to get them to take over Leyland's truck and bus divisions.

The Leyland affair, like the Westland affair before it, stinks to high heaven. The stink is a familiar one: it is the stink of national betrayal, of which the chief architect, characteristically enough, gets unstinting praise from the media for her 'patriotism'.

Heath the hypocrite

The foregoing having been said, no credence whatever can be granted to the protests against the Leyland sell-out recently voiced by ex-Premier Edward Heath. Heath, just to remind everyone, has been a lifelong super-internationalist, having devoted most of his political career to the task of railroading Britain into the European Common Market. During his time as a member of the Government he never particularly distinguished himself as a battler for British national interests, being a willing party to the many sacrifices of those interests that were made at the time, of which the decision to join the EEC was merely the most prominent. During the same period many British manufacturing industries passed under foreign ownership

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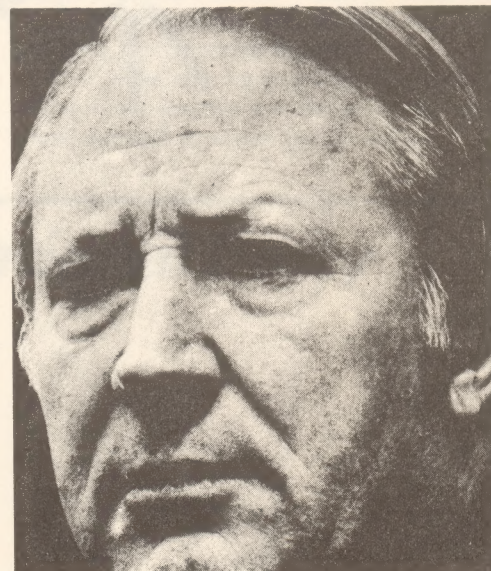
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HEATH
In no position to wave flag of nationalism

without any resistance from Mr. Heath.

The entry into Europe, of which Mr. Heath was the leading advocate and which he effected as Prime Minister in 1973, was a major cause of French, German, Italian and Dutch motor vehicles flooding the British market, which have accounted in large part for the present low sales of Leyland.

It therefore ill becomes Ted Heath, whose flag of allegiance for his whole political life has been the blue and white flag of the European Community suddenly in his twilight years to start wagging the Union Jack. His posture in this regard, like that of Labour's Roy Hattersley, is transparently phoney. The Leyland issue, like the Westland issue, has become, in the cheapness of the atmosphere of Westminster, nothing more than a political lever to be used by careerist politicians on the make and has-been politicians nursing personal vendettas — and all without those politicians in the least bit giving any evidence of the sincerity of their convictions.

Nuclear waste: fogging the issue

The issue of nuclear waste emanating from the Sellafield plant is an issue of genuine national concern which deserves a serious and objective level of public debate, followed by prudent government action in the interests of Britain's public health. Unfortunately, in the atmosphere of contemporary Britain it is likely to receive neither.

Debate is liable to be prejudiced from the start by the presence of an influential lobby whose chief interest in the issue is political and who are blindly and dogmatically opposed to the idea of this country having any independent national resources of nuclear energy whatever, whether for industrial or defence purposes but particularly for defence purposes. Principally they are the people who do not want Britain to have any national defence at all.

Regrettably, they have batted onto the Sellafield affair, perceiving it to be a heaven-sent opportunity to grind their anti-nuclear axes — which of course they are now doing by a totally one-sided presentation of 'evidence' and in the course of things cynically exploiting the very understandable public concern over the recent radio-active leaks and the outcry caused by revelations of careless waste-disposal.

Likewise, the European bureaucracy — plus Irish PM Garret Fitzgerald — have got in on the act and poked their meddling noses into the affair, which is a British domestic matter and none of their business.

The unfortunate consequence of all this is that the public debate that we should be having is being clouded both by foreign interference and by much false information spread about by the anti-nuclear fanatics, while government action, when it does come, is likely to be influenced at least in part by pressure from abroad and hysteria at home rather than, as it should be, solely by a sober judgement of the needs of health and hygiene in as much as they affect Britain.

Nuclear energy, like every other form of energy necessary for industrial or defence purposes, has its hazards. Where those hazards are discernible, action should be taken to minimise and, if possible, eliminate

them. This should not, however, be allowed to divert us from the recognition that nuclear power is a vital national need, and liable to become the more so when our independent supplies of oil run out. We must not, in the furtherance of that need, confuse between hazard warnings given by genuinely informed and qualified experts and mere anti-nuclear propaganda churned out by people who want Britain to be technologically and militarily impotent.

Were the latter lobby totally excluded from any influence in British political life, we could then approach the problems caused by Sellafield in an atmosphere of serious enquiry and take action appropriate to the situation as we found it. As it is not, we cannot.

They raped his daughter but he forgives them

The appalling assaults and rape that took place at the Ealing vicarage last month were revealing in more than just the attention they focussed on crime and immorality in modern Britain.

In the aftermath of the incident we were given a classic demonstration of the mental state to which a section of our people have been reduced.

The rape victim was, as everyone knows, a vicar's daughter. Furthermore, the vicar in question was present at the time and witnessed the foul deed taking place.

On the following Sunday the victim had recovered sufficiently to attend the service at her father's church, although he, also injured in the proceedings, was still in hospital and had to leave the taking of the service to his subordinate, a young curate.

The curate, in referring to the incident, proceeded to conduct a prayer — not just for the victims of the attack, and the rape victim in particular, **but for the attackers as well!** He then called upon the congregation present to join him in an act of 'forgiveness' of those responsible!

There is no evidence of any of those present walking out of the church in protest against this proposition and so it must be assumed that everyone concurred and complied. Said the curate:-

"There was a great spirit of forgiveness among all people at the service, which I was very moved by.

"By attending the service both families showed that they wished to come to God's house to pray for the victims, for themselves, **for the attackers** (our emphasis. Ed.) and for all of us."

How lovely.

And what of the vicar himself, who actually saw the violation of his own daughter? When fit to speak, he was interviewed in hospital and endorsed all that his curate had said previously. "I forgive them," he said. "I have no hatred for them, only sadness. I have no wish for vengeance. I feel sorry for them."

To which perhaps we ought to add "Amen".

Throughout this interview the vicar showed a strange lack of emotion which must have struck many viewers apart from ourselves. His attitude was almost one of detachment and the tone of his voice almost zombie-

like.

How many of you readers who have daughters would, after witnessing them being subject to what was experienced by this vicar's daughter, be able to take on an air of detachment and feel 'forgiving' towards and 'sorry' for those responsible? Perhaps this Editor, as the father of a young girl, may be permitted to speak for himself. If such a thing happened to his daughter, he would have one thought and one emotion: to find the person responsible and kill him.

Such a feeling, which should be the dominant feeling in any normal, red-blooded, rationally-thinking father (or mother) clearly was absent from the mind of this reverend gentleman as he reflected back on the evening of horror in which he had been involved. Perhaps such a feeling would be deemed by him and his kind 'unchristian'. Well, so be it.

One can only comment that were this vicar, his curate and the congregation of his church to be captured by some diabolical enemy and taken to a laboratory where, by surgical operation, they would have their brains removed and placed in glass bottles they could not possibly be thus rendered in any more crippled mental condition than is indicated by this story.

It is difficult to think of any more repulsive crime than the rape that occurred in this case.

But at the end of the day the question must be asked: are these rapists any greater menace to the well being of society than those who induce in law-abiding people such a state of mind as was demonstrated by the vicar, curate and churchgoers in their dribbling, snivelling, yammering pleas of 'forgiveness'?

A special law for the Chosen?

We are sometimes reproached by our readers for having a bee in our bonnet about the Jews.

Perhaps we have, but from time to time events occur which provide us with good reason for doing so.

Take the case of Mr. Ivan Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian who worked for the Germans during the war and subsequently settled in the United States, where he resided peacefully up till quite recently.

It transpired that Mr. Demjanjuk was sought for 'war crimes' alleged to have occurred when he had charge of Jewish prisoners in a concentration camp. In this connection the Government of Israel appealed for **and obtained** his extradition from the US to Israel to stand trial there.

Whether Mr. Demjanjuk was actually guilty of such alleged crimes is not known, but that is not really the main point.

The main point is how it came about that a man charged with crimes committed in one country could be extradited to face trial in another country at the request of the latter's government.

Surely this is without precedent in the annals of law or of international relations. Just how did a tiny state like Israel persuade a super-power like America to agree to such a step? Could any other nation in the world, large or small, have brought such a thing off?

What special influence or pressure were the Israelis able to bring to bear to get Demjanjuk extradited?

THE DEATH THROES OF LIBERALISM

Latest crime figures show a society headed for total collapse, redeemable only through revolutionary change, as JOHN TYNDALL explains

SINCE last month's release of the latest crime figures for England and Wales, revealing, as these have done, an appalling upsurge in lawbreaking, particularly of the most violent kind, such as mugging and rape, a great deal of national hand-wringing has occupied the pages of the leading newspapers. Not untypically, the issue has been turned into a party political football, with Labour and Alliance leaders gleefully throwing back into the teeth of the Tories the promises to be firm on 'law and order' which they made so loudly in their bid to win the general elections of 1979 and 1983.

The figures of course only underline what everybody already knew: that during this present Government's tenure of office Britain has become a yet more lawless place even than it was previously — indeed it is now the most lawless country in Europe. Opposition spokesmen, however, should take no comfort in this fact as a vindication of their own law-enforcement policies, which in the case of the Labour Government of 1974-79 proved to be quite pathetic, albeit just marginally less effective in statistical terms than those under Mrs. Thatcher.

ABSENCE OF DETERRENT

We in this magazine have regularly pointed out that the belief in the deterrent value of stiff penalties against lawbreakers which is undoubtedly held by most Tory voters has tended to be honoured more in the breach than in the observance, and that, contrary to Government ministers' rhetoric on the subject, very little has been done in the way of legislation to give the courts greater sentencing powers. The result of this is that we are still getting regular cases of the foulest criminals walking out of the dock with quite ludicrously light penalties when considered in the light of their offences. This tendency is of course not only the result of inadequate maximum penalties as enshrined in the law itself but also of far too great a prevalence of 'wet' and 'liberal' judges on the bench who, in their sympathy for those convicted, have often nowhere near availed themselves of the sentencing powers they have had. So far the Government has done nothing more than tickle at these anomalies, while of course it has failed to muster in the House of Commons anything like the necessary votes for a return of Capital Punishment — an essential step if the murder rate is to be brought down.



MORAL ROT

This having been said, we have never — as is the case with many back-bench Tories — supposed that stiffer penalties in the courts, or indeed harder prison regimes for those placed in custody, will in themselves be adequate to cope with the crime epidemic. 'Liberal' and left-wing penologists, whatever the overall idiocies of their doctrines of 'understanding' of the criminal, do at least have a point when they say that there is a certain type of that species on which harsh sentences have no deterrent effect whatsoever. To grapple at the problem at its roots we must look much deeper into contemporary British society in respect of its whole composition and ethos, recognising that at bottom what we are dealing with is a pervasive moral and spiritual rot, partially endemic in the type of people we are breeding in the late 20th Century and partially in the entire system of values that currently hold sway in our disintegrating nation.

The theme of moral decline is of course not a new one; such people as Mrs. Whitehouse have been hammering away at it for years, though with diminishing effect when one considers the vast labours to which these many no doubt very sincere folk have dedicated themselves. Indeed it seems that the louder the outcry against declining moral standards the more that very same decline has

THE POLICE

Waging a losing battle in defence of an establishment that has lost all effective authority

accelerated. In some way this great band of well meaning citizens is simply failing to tackle the roots of the trouble. Why they are failing is a matter that we should be concerned to study urgently, and in this regard I hope here to offer a few useful pointers.

NOT FACING REALITIES

One great problem to begin with is that the folk who crusade for moral betterment are to a very great extent idealists with a large element of innocence in their make-up. Basically nice and decent people themselves, they find it extremely hard to come to terms with the realities of power and control in the modern world. This leads them to look for evil almost solely among those social outcasts who defy 'authority' and to be oblivious of the institutionalised evil that today resides in 'authority' itself — in 'authority', that is, and also in private institutions which are able to operate within the established law.

Furthermore, these same natures cannot accept the truth that such evil as that with which we are today dealing so commands the

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heights of influence and power that it is a matter of having to fight fire with fire. Such forces of evil simply will not be dislodged except through resort to the same degree of ruthlessness as they themselves have employed to win the positions of dominance that they now enjoy. What we have to contend with here is the fact that the forces of decency, great in number though they still are, have been effectively immobilised and disarmed by a misplaced application of those very human virtues on which they most pride themselves: reason, tolerance, gentleness and 'compassion'.

THE MASS MEDIA

Mrs. Whitehouse, for example, has campaigned for many years against the low moral standards set by the mass media. Yet how, in practical terms, can we do anything about this?

The first thing that we would have to do is recognise that there are certain people powerfully placed in the media who belong to a culture that is not our culture and who in fact hate and despise our culture with an intensity that defies all 'reform'. This brings us into an area which good Christians like Mrs. Whitehouse would shun like the plague: it impels us to take up a position which cannot be anything other than 'racist', whether explicitly or implicitly, subjectively or objectively; it involves treading on the toes of powerful interests identified and delineated on racial grounds. The vast majority of today's campaigners for 'moral decency' in the media would be psychologically incapable at this present time of making such a stand.

Then there comes the question of changing the source of media power and control, in other words wresting the media from the present hands that control them and instituting an entirely new form of media control under which public bodies concerned to uphold the desired standards would exercise close supervision of media output.

Would the likes of Mrs. Whitehouse be prepared to embrace the measures — the **full measures** — necessary to give effect to this? I seriously doubt it, for such a process would involve revolutionary changes in the whole way that our means of public communication, including the vast commercially operated public entertainment industry, were organised and run. Indeed the very term 'media control' would itself have most respectable people jumping in fright, such are the 'totalitarian' undertones of that phraseology. Yet, needless to say, the media are 'controlled' today — just as tightly as they would be in any Communist or 'Fascist' state; only the methods of control are different. The media are controlled in the sense that **all** institutions of mass communication are liable to be controlled by someone or other. They are controlled in Britain at the commercial level by those who own them and at the state level by the BBC, which at all times is an arm of the ruling government by virtue of the power of that government to appoint its Board

of Directors. To suggest that the mass media can operate without some sort of controlling powers being put in charge of them is about as realistic as suggesting that a motor car can function without a driver. The issue is not between a 'controlled' media and a 'free' media; the issue is simply one of **who** control the media and to what purpose.

The first requirement of transforming the mass media from their present role as purveyors of degeneracy and dirt into a role whereby they give the desired moral guidance to the nation is that we rid ourselves of the idiotic superstition that such media can operate as anything other than an oligarchic institution, not subject to 'democratic' rules. We then have to ensure that the oligarchy placed in control of this institution, with all its colossal influence and power, is the right one and not the wrong one.

CLEANING OUT THE CHURCH

From the media we might then turn to the Church, which must bear a very major part of the blame for the collapse in moral standards in contemporary Britain. Putting it in a nutshell, the Church has simply abdicated any responsibility for moral leadership it may have ever had, and instead assumed the role of nothing more than a vehicle for the promotion of international socialism. Many 'Conservatives' regularly lament this development but how ready are they to take the measures that would reverse it? Such measures, to be truly effective, would again involve action so radical as to be far outside what is currently acceptable within our 'democratic' rules and values. They would involve the sacking of practically all the bishops and a very large portion of the ordinary clergy as well. Where would the replacements for such people come from? They would have to come from the colleges where the clergy are normally trained, and that would mean that there would have to be a wholesale purge of those establishments, which almost without exception are so rotten to the core with 'liberalistic', left-wing and decadent philosophies that they would need to be cleaned out almost totally and built again practically from scratch. But of course such colleges are only a part, and a comparatively small part, of the overall rot in the world of education, so that to purge them without purging the rest would be like trying to purify a poisoned lake with the aid of a tea strainer. In fact we would have to embark on a massive weeding out of our entire complex of institutions of 'learning' to get anywhere near tackling the problem. Can you imagine the howl that would go up when all the subversive little microbes that have dug their way into the woodwork of these institutions were winkled out and cast into the ranks of the unemployed? Why, it would be an international outcry that would make the screams greeting the sanitary operations of Senator McCarthy in the 1950s seem no more than whimpers. Can it seriously be imagined that any government

operating within the current consensus of 'establishment' British politics would dare to undertake such a task? The very question is laughable.

EXTENDED ROLE FOR THE STATE

But this is not all. A national moral renaissance would involve much more than the purely negative process of taking action against those elements that have promoted moral pollution; it would require above all positive action by the nation's leadership to restore moral health. This brings us into an area of politics traditionally ruled as 'out of bounds' in a liberal democracy: it involves the nation's political leaders going beyond their role as mere decision-makers, administrators and sometime legislators and embracing the additional role of standard-bearers of a new national ethos, a code of public and private **values** under which the conventional boundary line between State and Church no longer applies. It involves the State, in effect, taking up the cudgels as a defender of Right against Wrong — that is of course its own conception of what is right and wrong. The conventional view is that the State, by doing this, would far exceed its proper prerogatives. For such a process to be effective, we would have to have a State that was prepared and equipped to defy that view.

NEED FOR A NEW ETHOS

Then what would be the morality of which our State was the guardian? What code and system of ethical values would apply in the process of cleaning up the morass of filth, crime and degeneracy that is Britain in 1986? I fear that the answer to that question is by no means the simple one that the Mrs. Whitehouses of this world might believe. Those who counsel just a return to the old morality of our fathers and grandfathers fail to recognise two important things: firstly that the old morality must have had some serious weaknesses for it to have been undermined and subverted so easily; secondly that in its purest form it simply is not credible to the generation whose support must be enlisted if an effective moral revival of this country is to be brought about.

The latter condition is of vital importance. In any situation where you wish to call upon the young to respect society's legal and moral code you have to offer to those young a legal and moral code able to earn that respect. It is my view that no conventional guardian of 'authority' in present-day Britain is able to do this. The young rebel against society, when called upon to observe the law and keep order, will be inclined to reply: "Whose law?" and "Whose order?" These, whether we like it or not, are pertinent questions in our contemporary environment, much open to misuse as they may be. There is of course an element in any community that will defy the law when it suits it to do so and then rationalise that defiance in terms of some supposed

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THE DEATH THROES OF LIBERALISM

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injustice in the system that the law represents, but knowing this should not blind us to the glaring flaws in the system now in being in Britain. It is a system so manifestly rotten and corrupt, with values so demonstrably false, that it is clearly failing to inspire the smallest moral fervour in defence of it on the part of young people.

FOUNDATION OF AUTHORITY

I know of course that there will be those who will say that this sounds like a left-wing argument — an attribution to social causes of wrongdoings that properly should be regarded as an individual's responsibility. I grant that superficially this may appear to be so, but I would hasten to assure those harbouring such a suspicion that nowhere do I apply the standard left-wing criteria to what constitutes a 'justification' of lawbreaking; I am simply applying a rule that is part of the scheme of nature, namely that all 'law' and all 'order' exist by virtue of the ability of some authority to maintain them. Such an ability depends, at least in advanced Western societies, on that authority having an overwhelming measure of popular consent and respect. The first requirement of such consent and respect must be that the authority in question is seen as the true representative and embodiment of the national interest and will; it must, in other words, be an authority identifiable with what is good for the tribe or 'nation', a disinterested body of people dedicated to true public service and distinguishable by genuine achievement. In contemporary Britain such a requirement is obviously lacking.

Likewise, a moral code that is going to attract the allegiance of the great majority, and particularly the young, must be a code seen to serve as a guideline to the **advancement** and **growth** of the community, not to its downfall, as a source of **strength** to it and not of **weakness**. It must furthermore be a moral code that does not at every turn run contrary to a race's instincts of survival nor insult its intelligence by being at odds with everything that its members witness in the real world.

An army in war, to be an effective fighting force, needs **discipline**. Most men in such an army accept that rule and co-operate in seeing that it is kept, thus making unlikely any outbreak of mutiny.

Mutinies almost invariably occur in army units, and on ships at sea, when those in command have demonstrated their **incompetence** by failure to lead effectively and by causing **defeat** when victory ought to have been possible. It is then that rules and regulations — all the paraphernalia of service discipline — whatever their theoretical merits, cease to have any effect in maintaining the cohesiveness of the unit — simply because

the commanders have lost true **authority** and retain only the titular authority that goes with their badges of rank. Something analogous to that situation exists in civilian Britain in 1986.

CHRISTIANITY AT THE CROSSROADS

Christianity, at a certain point in its evolution among the European races, went some way to satisfying the requirements of a respected moral authority — whether by keeping to its proper course or by deviating from that course I do not propose to join argument here. At any rate Christianity did not place itself in a position of disrupting the cohesion of states, nor of being an enemy of the interests of the tribes that adopted it. At the same time it made itself an ally and agent of the most sublime flowering of the European genius in art, music and architecture (though not always of the European genius in science). As long as it served in this role its more preposterous myths and legends were tolerated as we tolerate the harmless ritual of Santa Claus — as an allegorical weapon for keeping our children in line. Christianity today, however, has changed so radically from this role that now, far from serving as a bastion of morality, it has become morality's worst enemy.

Either Christianity will fade and die, in which case it will need to be replaced by an alternative code of ethics which meets the needs of racial and national survival in the coming century, or it must reform itself so thoroughly as to make it beyond recognition as the institution it now is, and whereby it becomes again, if not the ally, then at least not the adversary of **resurgence**. In either event such a change **will not occur** except as part of an overall social, cultural, spiritual and above all **political** change that is nothing less than **revolutionary**.

THE RACIAL AND GENETIC FACTOR

So far in this analysis I have only passingly referred to the racial factor in the creation of the atmosphere of evil in modern Britain, and then in a particular and limited context; I have not referred at all to this factor as a direct cause of the rising crime rate. This is not because I wish to ignore that factor but only because I wish to avoid the danger of seeming to ascribe the crime wave to that factor only. Undoubtedly the ethnic factor is one that cannot be discounted, just as is the genetic factor in crime committed by people who might loosely be regarded as belonging to our own native British ethnic community. A policy to prevent the proliferation of those elements genetically disposed to crime, whether white or black, is a vital part of the war against crime but it is far from being the only part, and it should not sidetrack us from the central task of grappling with the causes of crime that are rooted in national moral collapse. And in the final analysis the need to tackle the ethnic and genetic factors making



THE ETHNIC FACTOR

We will not tackle this as a cause of crime except as part of a revolutionary change in system and attitudes

for increased crime only underlines the overriding point that I have tried to make throughout this article.

REVOLUTION NEEDED

This is that the present soaring crime rate and increasing brutalisation of life in Britain stemming from it are not in the foreseeable future going to abate but are only going to get worse. This is because society is still a long way from recognising, let alone accepting, the remedial measures necessary to restore real law, order and peace. These measures, as I have demonstrated, involve revolutionary changes and drastic curative action which at the present moment only a few people in this country are prepared to consider. Many decades, indeed more than a century, of mind-conditioning of the law-abiding elements of the nation have rendered these elements powerless, by a creeping atrophy of mind and will, to cope with the dimension of evil that lies at the bottom of our present anarchy.

Today it has gone far beyond the point of taking measures to prevent social collapse; that collapse is now inevitable and all that matters is that it should come quickly — the quicker the better — and that out of it a healthy **new order** of society may emerge. When this happens we cannot look for the people to help establish that new order from among those who have presided over the disintegration of the old order, for they have clearly proved unfit for the task. A new type of man and a new type of morality is needed as urgently as a new system is needed. Will we wake up to these needs in time? I can only say that if we do not a new dark age will be upon us compared with which lawless Britain of today will seem a haven.

GOD AND NATIONALISM

What should be our approach to religious questions?
STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT attempts an answer

NATIONALISTS, in common with many other members of the wider community, hold views of religion which they share with people with whom they are politically incompatible. So is there such thing as a Nationalist view of God or a Nationalist concept of religion?

It might be said by some that the natural physical laws as we perceive them would indicate a constructive force within the universe that is directed towards order and a specific pattern of existence. We defile the landscape and leave it, and then this natural force exerts its curative and therapeutic properties to repair the damage. There are orderly patterns in the structure of the atom, in the chromosome and in the cosmos. Man's rearrangement of natural distribution does not produce order but produces chaos, and only the intervention of natural force restores the balance. Man's excursions into abortion, genetic engineering, unnatural practices and the redistribution of the world's population have produced mega-catastrophes which have been outside his capacity to cure and which have generated other social and biological illnesses which have further debilitated Man's natural creative capacity. It can be said that all scientific theories, and indeed all political philosophies, which run counter to natural law and therefore create natural disorder are contrary to the 'cosmic design' and must therefore be resisted as wrong.

As Nationalists, we stand for order in the most positive sense. We are opposed to the genetic tamperings by which the arrogance of Man presumes the authority of nature and assumes the trappings of God. We are opposed to the permanent movement of racially different types into established racial environments and, in that process, producing the racially grotesque and the genetically corrupted. We are opposed to the termination of the 'life force' before birth whereby social permissiveness and sexual irresponsibility can run rife. We are opposed to the unnatural practices of the few that place in jeopardy the well being of the many. We are opposed to those political philosophies that advance the belief in equality while nature cries out for the recognition of well ordered **inequality**.

BEHIND NATURAL LAWS

Yes, Nationalists might share some views with other members of the wider community, but unlike many members of our present society we stand firmly behind the established natural laws — whether those laws be regarded as God-given or the result of some self-generating cosmic force such as Evolution. If we accept the premise, which I have sought to



THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Must work with those cosmic forces within our comprehension

establish, that Nationalism is a political philosophy concerned with the implementation of natural laws, then one reaches the irresistible conclusion that Nationalism is synonymous with **Naturalism**. This places us in the position of working with 'natural forces' and strongly opposing those who work contrary to them. It places us also in the situation of being implementors and guardians of the 'intention' of the 'natural force' — or, in terms which others might accept, fulfilling 'God's will'.

This is the nature of Nationalism and in scientific, social and theological terms this is our objective. The day-to-day struggle which we wage on temporal political issues is a fight against the symptoms resulting from the defiance of natural law by abortionists, marxists, sexual deviationists and multi-racialists but the greater cosmic issue is the defiance of natural laws which place Man in a state of harmony with nature — or, if you choose, in a state of grace with God.

A belief in God, irrespective of one's personal interpretation of 'His' nature, does not presuppose an acceptance of any religion. The universe is estimated to have been in existence for 5,000 million years and Man has been on the planet Earth for approximately 1 million years. The major world religions:

Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Zoroastrianism, Mohammedanism and Christianity, cover a period of 3,000 years, beginning in 1000 BC and extending up to the present day. Prior to this period religion had been nothing more than an awed wonderment caused by phenomenological expressions of natural forces. If the life of a man may be regarded as a spasm within a state of non-existence then the totality of religious experience based upon 'revelation' is no more than a glimmer in the totality of cosmic existence. 'God' or the creative force precedes existence and is omnipresent and independent of all interpretation and of man-made explanations, which in themselves expose the limitations of Man. The evidence of 'God' is not only projected in the complexity of 'regenerative creation' but in the dire consequences of the defiance of natural law by Man.

Religions in the main are creations for the promotion of tribal vanity bedecked with the venal accoutrements of their times, or placebos for the administration of ethical teaching into which 'God' has been gratuitously co-opted. The classical case of venal theomancy is Judaism, in which the marketplace concept of 'We have a better God than you have' is evidenced from the earliest times.

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GOD AND NATIONALISM

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THE ISRAELITES

Some time around 20 BC an insignificant tribe of Semitic shepherds left its tribal homeland in the land of Ur, near the mouth of the River Euphrates, and sought sanctuary in Babylonia. The Babylonians refused to allow them to settle in their territory and drove them away. The tribe, known as the Hebrews (or Israelites), then wandered through the desert until they reached the land of Egypt, where they remained for more than 5 centuries. The Israelites at this time were pluralists in religion. They had originally had the earth-mother goddess as their principal deity, and this deity, whether by a process of evolution or biological input, in time became the masculine supreme God Jahveh.

This did not divert the Israelites from their pluralism, for they claimed that Jahveh was just **their** God and the most powerful God; they did not claim that he was the **only** God, and there is much evidence that they continued to worship graven images, Baal and sundry other gods when Jahveh failed to live up to their expectations.

The history of Ancient Egypt is one of the more authenticated of national records which is persistently perused by archeologists, antiquarians and historians even to the present day. It is interesting to note, however, that there is no historical reference in these records to Israel's sojourn in Egypt — or indeed any reference anywhere other than in the Jewish-created allegories of the Bible. Even the elevation of the Jew Joseph to the position of Grand Vizier of Egypt is only recorded in the Old Testament. The possible explanation for the non-documentation of this event is that around 1730 BC Egypt was invaded by the Hyskos, who were Semitic tribes from Canaan and Syria, and it was during this time that Joseph allegedly became Grand Vizier and, as the puppet of the Hyskos, arranged for the Israelites to settle in Egypt during the 300 years of Hyskos rule. Under the rule of the Egyptian Pharaohs a Jew could not have become Grand Vizier because the Jews were despised by the Egyptians for being nomads, shepherds and Asiatics. The Old Testament records this view in *Genesis*:-

"For every shepherd is an abomination under the Egyptians." (*Gen. 46, V34*).

Only under foreign overlords of a similar race could an 'Asiatic' have reached the highest office in Egypt. The settlement of the Jews in Egypt is recorded as follows:-

"Now when Jacob saw that there was corn in Egypt, Jacob said unto his sons: why do you look one upon the other? And he said: behold I have heard that there is corn in Egypt: get you down thither and buy for us from thence; that we may live and not die. And Joseph's ten brothers went down to buy corn in Egypt." (*Gen. 42, V1-3*)

This was what brought about the alleged reunion of Joseph with his brothers and which

brought the tribe of Israel into Egypt, not as captives but as privileged guests of the Hyskos. The Old Testament documents the favourable reaction of the Hyskos Pharaoh at their coming:-

"And Pharaoh spoke unto Joseph, saying: thy father and thy brethren are come unto thee; the land of Egypt is before thee; in the best of the land make thy father and brethren to dwell: in the land of Goshen let them dwell." (*Gen. 47, V5-6*)

JEWS AS COLLABORATORS

The Israelites were therefore the collaborators of an occupying power, which gave them the best land and made them tax-gatherers and officials over the Egyptians. It has been said (Keller) that the victory of the Hyskos began with a bloodbath and that they knew no mercy or pity — and it was with this tribe that the Israelites made common cause in the oppression and persecution of the Egyptians.

In 1580 BC the Egyptians rose in rebellion against their oppressors at Thebes, and this insurrection spread rapidly throughout the country leading ultimately to the defeat of the Hyskos and the placing in bondage of their Israelite collaborators as punishment for their past misdeeds. It should be recorded that this bondage meant that the Jews were removed from positions of power within the administration and made to do manual work. It was hard labour only in the sense that it was forced labour and inconsistent with the well-paid sinecures that they had held under the Hyskos regime. Indeed it is recorded in the Old Testament that the Jews were well treated during this so-called period of bondage and that, having been led from Egypt by Moses, they recalled the good treatment they had received there in nostalgic terms:-

"Would to God we had died by the hand of the Lord in the land of Egypt, when we sat by the fleshpots and when we did eat bread to the full." (*Exodus 16, V5*)

"Who shall give us flesh to eat? We remember the fish which we did eat freely: the cucumbers and the melons and the leeks and the onions and the garlic. Who shall give us flesh to eat for it was well with us in Egypt." (*Numbers 11, Vs 4-5, 18*)

These admissions, however, must have been a slip of the Semitic tongue because, as in latter-day situations, the Israelites assiduously concocted their allegories, holocausts, plagues and stories of divine intervention (on their side of course) in the true tradition of those who are, according to themselves, "God's Chosen People". After they left Egypt and entered the wilderness the Israelites, we are told, spent 40 years finding the 'Promised Land', which would indicate that Jahveh might be good at parting the Red Sea and competent in providing pestilence but was rather an inefficient navigator. It was also fortunate that when the Israelites arrived at the Promised Land, Canaan and the territory East of the Jordan they find that it was already occupied. However, with consummate self-interest they laid waste Jericho and all the other towns and villages in Canaan and drove the inhabitants out into the desert. We seem to

have heard echoes of this event in post-war Middle Eastern history.

EXPANSIONIST WARS

So much for the Promised Land. The Israelites settled in Canaan in around 1200 BC and for 600 years afterwards indulged in expansionist wars against their neighbours. However, in 600 BC they over-reached themselves and provoked a conflict with Babylon, the greatest power in the area, and whose King was Nebuchadnezzar. The Israelites were defeated and taken into captivity in Babylon, where their King was lodged in the Royal Palace and treated with great generosity and where the Israelites in general were treated as free men. They followed the advice of the prophet Jeremiah, who said:-

"Build ye houses and dwell in them; and plant gardens, and eat the fruit of them... that ye may be increased there and not diminished. And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives." (*Jer. 29, 5-7*)

In modern parlance Jeremiah was saying: "If you can't beat them, join them!" The Jews became the administrators, usurers, merchants and exporters of Babylon. It was said that it was the 'Captivity' which achieved their final transformation from peasants and placed them in the seats of commerce and power.

The Jews learned many other things during the 'Captivity'. They came into contact with other religions which worshipped the sky-father under the names of Osiris, Sharmash, Sin, Marduk and Ormuzd, and they were quick to see the advantages of monotheism over pluralism in terms of tribal and religious unity. It has been said by some biblical scholars that the Old Testament is an ecclesiastical 'cover-up' by the ancient Hebrew priesthood for the pluralist misdemeanours of those who followed the cult of Jahveh. The Jewish prophets of the 8th and 9th centuries BC had not been committed to monotheism but only opposed to Jews preferring foreign gods to the tribal God — thus the Old Testament allegories and fiction aimed at concealing the truth about the cult of Jahveh.

The long period of residence in Babylonia caused envy among the Hebrew priesthood, who were impressed by the power and status of the monotheistic Babylonian priesthood. This caused Ezra and his contemporary priests on their return from Babylonia to close ranks and build a strong monotheistic religion based upon the exclusive worship of Jahveh and to edit the literature and traditions of the tribe to conform to the configuration of the reformed cult. It was therefore not philosophical reasoning by which the Jews attained monotheism but expediency based upon the allegories of Abraham and Moses which are now rejected by a more enlightened age.

CROSS-FERTILISATION OF RELIGIONS

Religions have borrowed heavily from each other in order to supplement their reper-

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toires of credibility; the only exceptions to this rule are those religions based on the teachings of the ancient Chinese sages Confucius and Lao-tse, who declared God as unknowable and placed their emphasis upon the pursuit of moral perfection and good political administration. Because the Middle East was in ancient times the centre of the major caravan routes, we find that there has been substantial cross-fertilisation. The Old Testament has psalms that are not of Hebrew origin but which can be traced back to Babylonia, or, as is the case of Psalm 104, back to Egypt, where it was a monotheist hymn in the days preceding Tutankhamen.

Christianity retained its Hebrew traditions but borrowed its Trinitarianism from the Egyptian Book of the Dead and the Concept of the Holy Family from the models of the Egyptian worship of Osiris, Horus and Isis. The vestments used in the early Christian Church and still used in the Roman tradition are based upon those used by the Roman Mithraists, while the sacrament of Communion owes much to the sacraments of Zoroastrian tradition.

Man in his time has pursued his religious fantasies for reasons as disparate as "sugaring the pill of death" and the simple pursuit of power. These religions have assumed the trappings of their times but serve even now as an 'opiate' or analgesic for those who fear personal extinction and who cringe before the questions: Why? When? How?. It is Man's obsession with ancient, tribal concepts of God which stands in the way of his acceptance of the natural 'vital force' and his living in harmony with it. It is Man's allegorical self-deceptions which cloud the teaching of the Christian ethic and place ecclesiastics and scholars of the calibre of Dr. David Jenkins, a man with whom I seldom agree, in an isolated position of intellectual frustration.

RIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL CHOICE

As a Nationalist I believe that a man's religious perceptions are his own and that unless they are injurious to the wider community they should be a well protected right. I

subscribe to the Christian ethic in the same way that I subscribe to the philosophical consensus relating to the pursuit of 'good'. I am, however, critical of 'man-made' religions which reduce 'God' to a personal god or a tribal god or a god limited by time or created from the archaic perceptions of the past. God or the 'vital force' may be unknowable but its manifestations are apparent and all pervasive even within our known state of objective existence. Remove the concept of 'vital force' and what is left is a psychologically destructive, purposeless anarchy in contradiction with the whole order of the universe. The unknowable nature of God allows for a wide range of perceptions which on an individual basis might well be unique, but as Nationalists committed to Naturalism we must work with those cosmic forces which are within our comprehension whilst striving to extend our knowledge of the vital motive force.

The greatest happiness of the thinking man is to have fathomed what can be fathomed and quietly to reverence what is unfathomable.

GOETHE

GUERNSEY'S LESSON FOR LIVERPOOL

NOEL A. HUNT recalls a highly successful experiment in local government financing which could solve many of our problems today

"What experience and history teach is this: that people and governments never have learned anything from history, or acted on principles deduced from it."

Georg Wilhelm Hegel
PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

AT FIRST GLANCE the well publicised financial troubles of Liverpool and other local governments seem almost insoluble. The huge sums owed make it virtually impossible that a way out can be found.

Yet a second glance at the problem shows us that the major difficulty confronting these local governments is to service the enormous debts they have incurred. In other words, their difficulty lies in paying the interest charged by the banks on the money borrowed from them. In fact of course the banks have not handed over any money. What they have done is simply extend credit, and charge for so doing.

The burden of debt is a problem that has plagued the world ever since the first usurer demanding interest on money lent was paid what he asked instead of being crucified. Yet there is a way out of the financial wood. Further, it is one that has been used several times in history, and with complete success.



We might, with great advantage to ourselves as tax- and rate-payers, study the lesson of the past in this regard.

WHAT GUERNSEY DID

Perhaps the best known attack on the problem of enormous public debt was that of the

CENTRE OF BANKING POWER Controllers determined not to let go

island of Guernsey after the Napoleonic wars. There were then no roads on the island, the town was poorly and only partly paved, there

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GUERNSEY'S LESSON FOR LIVERPOOL

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was no trade, there was no work and, most threatening of all, the sea was rapidly encroaching on the island.

The state debt stood at over £19,000 — a huge sum in those days. This debt attracted an annual interest charge of £2,390. The annual income amounted to only £3,000. Repairs to the sea dyke alone would cost over £10,000. The net income available for all purposes, after servicing the debt, was only £600. Liverpool of today in miniature, one might think.

A committee set up for the purpose of handling the problem concluded that further taxation was impossible. Borrowing from the banks would merely attract more interest on the money borrowed. It was clear that as the matter stood further borrowings would mean the payment of interest for years and years — and with the principal never being repaid. This of course is precisely the state of affairs in most local governments today. It is also the position of the National Government, but that is another matter.

In 1816 the committee recommended that property should be acquired and a covered market built. Expenses were to be met — and this is the point — by the issue of state notes at £1 each to a total value of £6,000. The committee argued that this course would provide a permanent income to the state. This income would not only enable the market to be built but would in addition provide an amortisement fund to extinguish the state debt.

OPPOSITION FROM THE BANKS

The local banks had notes to the value of over £50,000 in circulation on the island. They fought the issues of state notes tooth and nail. Their opposition was based on a large number of noble, public-spirited and high-sounding reasons. Never once did the banks hint that the issue of state notes would mean that they (the banks) would not be able to charge interest for lending the state money.

Notes were finally issued in 1816. They were subject to redemption in three stages: April 1817, October 1817 and April 1818. They were not for re-issue. The committee pointed out that: "In this manner, without increasing the state's debts, it will be possible to finish these works, leaving sufficient money in the Exchequer for other needs." It was true then; it is equally true now.

In 1820 the committee obtained authority to issue further state notes to the value of £4,500, redeemable in 10 years from import duties and income from butchers' shops. Other issues followed. In 1823 notes to the value of £1,000 were in circulation. There were further issues of notes in 1824 and 1826 to build the Elizabeth College and some parochial schools. By 1837 there were state notes to the value of over £55,000 in circula-

tion.

It is worth noting that the public strongly supported all these issues and sought out the state notes in preference to bank notes.

By 1840 roads, schools, a college, a sea dyke, buildings and markets had been built and paid for without Guernsey being a penny poorer in interest charges. The improvements stimulated tourism and trade, thus contributing to the general prosperity.

Every issue of state notes was, as said previously, bitterly opposed by the island banks, the Old Bank and the Commercial Bank. These banks flooded Guernsey with paper money. However, by 1914 state notes to the value of £142,000 were in circulation. By 1958 state notes to the value of £542,765 were circulating. Guernsey never looked back.

Today British bank notes and state notes exist in Guernsey side by side. There is of course a greater demand for state notes. This is because no citizen of Guernsey wishes to have his taxes increased merely to pay interest to the banks.

As an instance of the money saved, it cost Guernsey £450 to print and service state notes to the value of £175,000. A bank loan for this amount would have cost about £11,385 annually for ever and ever in interest charges alone. One begins to see why the banks detest the issue of state notes.

OTHER EXAMPLES

The case of Guernsey is not unique; far from it. Many other places have resorted to the issue of local tokens, and thus broken away from perpetual servitude to the banks for accrued interest. As an instance, in the Austrian town of Torgl there stands a bridge built by locally created, debt-free money. A plaque on the bridge says so. It must infuriate every banker who reads it. If another example is needed, Schwannkirchen in Bavaria issued locally created money tokens. By the use of this debt-free money both places temporarily became prosperous. The prosperity was temporary for a simple reason: the central governments, of course controlled by the banks, prevented the issue of further interest-free money. The lesson for Britain and the British tax- and rate-payer is clear.

WHAT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COULD DO

Local governments struggling to meet the enormous charges for interest on borrowed money have houses, offices and other income-producing assets. These could be used to back the issue of local notes as in Guernsey at virtually no cost. There is no reason at all why at least a proportion of local government wages should not be paid in these local notes.

The banks would of course oppose any such suggestion to the death. The issue of local government interest-free money — or state money for that matter — abrogates the banks' cherished privilege of creating credit by a stroke of the pen and then charging

interest on this book entry for ever. The louder the cries of the banks the more certain the citizen can be that such a scheme is in his interest.

The battle for local money would be savage indeed. Anyone artless enough to suppose that local or national governments are in ultimate control of our fates will soon be disillusioned if he advocates the creation of interest-free money. He will then learn that he is almost helpless before what has been well described as "the terrible power of the purse."

Nevertheless, there is a means of escape from the morass of debt. It can be done by creating local or national interest-free money without reference to the banks. The instances quoted in this brief article should make that quite clear.

THE ALTERNATIVE: EVERLASTING SERVITUDE

The task of prizing the power to issue money from the grip of the banks and returning it to the government of the country is an enormous one, but unless this is done we shall continue for ever to get deeper into debt, paying interest on money borrowed long before we were born. Yet it can be done — the Guernsey example proves it. We know that it can be done. We know how it can be done. We have only ourselves to blame if we do not do what must be done: take back control of our money from the banks.

The subject is of more than academic interest to members of the British National Party. Those who have studied the party manifesto, in particular the sections headed "The fight against inflation" and "Financial reform", may have wondered exactly how the party would bring about the monetary changes which it sees as desirable. What has been said in this article outlines one method of attaining this very necessary end. It is a method which has had several trials. It has always worked. Applied nationally, it could revolutionise the country's financial state and make Britain a great nation again. Every alternative policy has been tried. Everything so tried has failed. We could only benefit by electing a government that would give the Guernsey solution a trial.

Only a Nationalist Government would be strong enough to loosen the iron grip of the banks on our money. Argument with the banks is useless; only compulsion will suffice. As long ago as 1572 a certain Thomas Wilson in his *Discourse upon Usury* wrote truly that "the usurer is as deaf as a door-nail."

Error last month

In our 'What We Think' column last month we described Mr. Roy Hattersley as 'Shadow Home Secretary'. This was of course incorrect; the description we should have used was 'Shadow Chancellor'. We apologise to our readers for this error.

WHAT IS MURDOCH UP TO AND WHO IS BACKING HIM?

A report from America by DAN McMAHON (Part 2)

CHIEF OF POLICE Emil Peters said the papers (Murdoch's) made the city (San Antonio) out to be the "crime capital of America." A group of concerned parents monitored stories for accuracy and came out with grim conclusions. Almost every story was either fabricated or slanted to suit Murdoch's editorial formula.

Said a disgusted parent: "His papers level everything down to the lowest common denominator of obscenity and mediocrity. It is vile and vulgar and lying. Murdoch has no respect for decency. He appeals to the basest instincts."

'DARK NEED'

Although the complaints were widespread, circulation did pick up. Why did people buy?

A local psychologist offered his explanation: "The printed word is still magical. You throw mud and some sticks. Murdoch journalism fulfils a darker need people have to read about other people being crucified, humiliated, vilified and exposed."

"It could be them. But today they have escaped, so they get a vicarious kick out of it."

"Murdoch is Moloch. Each day people are sacrificed on the press altar and people get their bread and circuses."

Four months after his Texas foray, Murdoch launched the weekly tabloid, the *Star*, an imitation of the *National Enquirer*. The move was suggested by Katherine Meyer-Graham, owner and publisher of the *Washington Post*, who had adopted Murdoch as her protegee. 'Kay' Graham acts as the unofficial spokeswoman for the liberal press and, in that capacity, had extended the welcome mat to Murdoch. But there was more to it than that.

MAVERICK POPE

The Establishment press had decided that Generoso Pope, maverick publisher of the hugely successful *National Enquirer*, needed to be taken down a peg or two because he did not 'belong'. In the higher councils of the Establishment that assessment can translate into the kiss of death.

Murdoch was unleashed to make life difficult for Pope and the *Enquirer*. Pope fought back with everything he had and managed to survive the combined onslaught of Murdoch's competition and the lawsuits generated by the Establishment. Insiders say that though Pope's journalistic enterprise never threatened to rock the boat of the Establishment, powerful people such as Mrs. Graham felt that they couldn't afford to have

IN THE FIRST PART of this article, printed last month, the author examined Rupert Murdoch's origins in Australia and gave particular attention to the means by which, starting from small beginnings, he was able to acquire the finance to embark on the huge take-over operations by which he obtained major newspaper and other media holdings first in Britain and then later in the United States. The first part of the article ended describing Murdoch's acquisition of newspapers in San Antonio, Texas. It is at this point that the story continues.

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someone who did not 'fit in' walking around with a circulation of 5 million.

Though unsuccessful at dislodging Pope from the throne of his schlock empire, the *Star* did very well in its own right, and Murdoch's stock began to rise in the estimation of other Establishment luminaries. From Mrs. Graham's Virginia estate, he soon found himself in good graces at the New York residence of Dolly Schiff, owner of the *New York Post*. A witness at their first meeting described it as "love at first sight, the rapacious gazing at the vulpine."

MANHATTAN MEDIA MESSIAH

Murdoch became the darling of the New York elite and was discreetly introduced to the financial 'community' as a messiah destined to lead them to the promised land.

A New York financier recalls the two years Murdoch lived in Manhattan: "He had access to the mighty and they doted on him like he was being groomed for something. At the time we could not figure out what for. His financial respectability was excellent. He was passed on by Rothschild, Oppenheimer, Bronfman and Hammer. What more do you want?"

In 1976 he was unwrapped for the general public when he bought the *New York Post* from Dolly Schiff for \$30 million and *New York* magazine and the *Village Voice* and *New West* for \$15 million from Clay Felker.

MAGAZINE MELODRAMA

The latter acquisition was a messy cut-and-thrust melodrama involving Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Freres international bankers, Bronfman, Mrs. Graham, John Loeb of Loeb Rhoades, playboy Carter Burden and a contingent of lesser weights: Milton Glaser,

Contd. overleaf



WHITLAM

Reneged on his promises to Murdoch and was consequently ditched



HAWKE

Murdoch's old Oxford buddy, he was elevated to top position in Australia. He has a forest named after him in Israel

WHAT IS MURDOCH UP TO AND WHO IS BACKING HIM?

(Contd. from prev. page)

Alan Patricof, George Hirsch, Stan Shuman, etc.

An attorney who was involved in the fracas recalls fondly: "It was New York's version of an immorality play, replete with double and triple dealings, lots of back and side stabblings. There was hate, screams and tears. It was a madhouse. It was high drama. It was beautiful."

If the event provided entertainment for New York's jaded elite it also provided America with her first glimpse of Murdoch's methods, and of the lengths Murdoch's megarich bankers would go to to get their way.

Murdoch had for the last three years buddied up to Clay Schuette Felker, the founder of *New York* magazine (a liberal tender-setting weekly for the would-be elite) and publisher of the radical-chic left-wing *Village Voice* and the fairly vapid *New West*, with a combined circulation of 450,000. In 1976 Felker's mini-empire produced \$2.6 million and expansion was planned.

Felker was not part of the inner financial sanctum of New York but was welcomed as a kind of court jester. He was full of insults, parancia and dubious antics — devious and rapacious.

Says a former associate, not without admiration: "For New York he had all the right attributes. He never made big money but he got well paid as a mover and shaker of neuroses."

FATHER CONFESSOR

Felker found in Murdoch a receptive and compassionate ear. He confided company problems and secrets and Murdoch dispensed soothing advice. Felker was all agog at Murdoch's access to money and felt good just being in his presence.

Felker was obviously too busy to enquire too much into Murdoch's *modus operandi*. If he had he would have found out that when Murdoch is "receptive and compassionate" he is really "casing the joint."

As Felker poured out his problems Murdoch followed through by contacting the problems personally, namely the stockholders on Felker's Board.

While playing father confessor to Felker, Murdoch was compounding the problems by directing his stockholders and buying them out right under his nose.

When Felker finally realised he had been eaten from the inside out by his "good buddy Rupert" he desperately called his New York friends to save him.

Rohatyn and Mrs. Graham made a great show on Felker's behalf. For a while it looked as if the Establishment thought Murdoch had gone too far.

After all, Felker was part of New York. He had gifted the press with Norman Mailer and Gloria Steinem.

"Poor Clay," recalls one of his Board members, "did not realise Rohatyn, Bronfman and Graham were just having fun. He was like a rat being devoured by a weasel and they enjoyed prolonging the feast. It was just good entertainment."

Rohatyn, who had promised to help Folker as a witness at an injunction hearing, failed to appear. Later Felker was stunned to attend a Board meeting and witness the firing of two loyalist members by the Murdoch-bought group. Murdoch, hidden in the Board's bathroom, was conducting the coup. He emerged after the two exited and announced he was in control.

COUP AFTER COUP

This coup so impressed the American media that Murdoch was given the honour of being depicted on the covers of both *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines. His benefactors were so impressed that they gave Murdoch a green light to buy up everything in sight and he has since bought the *Boston Herald*, the *Chicago Sun Times* and a satellite television programming outfit named Skyband, Inc. Murdoch has recently announced his intention of pulling off the biggest coup yet, an attempt to wrest control of 49.9 per-cent of the huge Warner Communications firm.

The facts of Murdoch's business ventures are relatively accessible to the American public, as the media regularly report on Murdoch's activities although they universally ignore whom he serves.

What is harder to come by is any reliable insight or information as to why Murdoch is so intent on gaining such a large share of the world's media, or what his ultimate aims are.

WHAT MURDOCH REALLY WANTS

To gain an insight into the motives and aims of Rupert Murdoch, it is helpful to take a look into some of his earlier forays into politics. For it is political power that is undoubtedly at the root of Murdoch's empire-building, and the political goals towards which his media empire will labour are illustrated by his past actions.

Before Murdoch moved into England and the United States, back when he was still only what amounted to a big frog in the little pond of Australia, Murdoch flexed his political muscles for the first time.

Murdoch's financial 'angels', Harry Oppenheimer and Edgar Bronfman, had also provided him with a good back-up of political enforcers referred to as the "Zionist Mafia" by the *Toorak Times* of Melbourne. This group consisted of an assortment of financiers, gangsters and racketeers with international links. The group, in 1955, had managed to finance the take-over of the Australian Labour Party — a populist party founded by downtrodden Irish-Australian workers.

IRISHRY OUSTED

The Irish leadership was booted out and replaced by a collection of slick, left-wing

lawyers, chief among them being Murdoch's old Oxford University chum and fellow campus radical Robert Hawke. The "Zionist Mafia" sponsored Hawke to become boss of the Trade Union movement and another lawyer, Gough Whitlam, to become Labour Party leader.

For appearances' sake and to soften the blow from the coup, the Mafia let the last of the old-style Irish leaders, Arthur Caldwell, remain as a temporary figurehead, but made sure he never won another election.

The lawyers' coup, however, prompted a backlash of sorts from the disaffected Irish workers, who were unhappy at having their party stolen out from underneath them by a slick bunch of rich lawyers conemptuous of traditional Labour policy.

To make himself more palatable to the workers, whose constituency the party still needed, Hawke perfected what he perceived as a working class snarl, which he maintains to this day.

Old Labour platforms of populism and nationalism were dropped in favour of a somewhat nebulous international socialist policy that changed according to the whims of the Zionist Mafia. These whims coincided with those of Murdoch and his patrons Bronfman and Oppenheimer.

POLITICAL GODFATHER

Murdoch's first opportunity to play political godfather occurred in 1972. He decided to make Whitlam (the lawyer leader of the Labour Party) the new Prime Minister of Australia. His first choice had been 'Snarly Bob' Hawke, but Murdoch's public relations people convinced him that the suave and elaborately coiffed Whitlam would be easier to sell. Flanked by such unpalatable toughs as vice king Abe Saffron, Murdoch told Whitlam he was going to make him Australia's Prime Minister.

Whitlam was presented with a policy platform and a list of laws to be passed for the benefit of his managers, including Oppenheimer, Bronfman and of course Murdoch. Whitlam was to:-

- Pursue a 100 per-cent pro-Israeli policy;
- Borrow vast sums of money from the International Monetary Fund and the international banks; and
- Reinforce laws guaranteeing Murdoch's media monopoly and securing him and Oppenheimer a long list of mining leases in every state of Australia.

Whitlam enthusiastically agreed.

Murdoch, who received close co-operation from fellow Australian media chief Lady Fairfax (*nee* Lady Simon) used the power of his radio, television and press monopoly to run a blockbuster campaign for Whitlam and managed to steamroller him into power, an awesome demonstration of the power of the media.

Contd. on next page

MAVERICK PRIME MINISTER

The euphoria that greeted Whitlam's election had hardly subsided before it was reported to Murdoch that Whitlam was beginning to believe his own public relations: that is that he began to exercise his power as Prime Minister independently of those to whom he was beholden. Immediately Murdoch and his crew descended on Whitlam, demanding their 'dues'. Whitlam refused to give them assurances that he would live up to his end of the 'deal'.

Whitlam then began to stray even further from the plan. He made overtures to the Arabs and he refused to grant mining leases to Murdoch and Oppenheimer.

Such 'treason' to those who had engineered Whitlam's election was certainly not expected from someone with such impeccable left-wing credentials. Nor was it to be tolerated. Overnight, the media cartel turned against Whitlam with a fury reserved hitherto only for the likes of the pre-war populist Prime Minister Jack Lang.

Murdoch pulled out all the stops in his media campaign against Whitlam. Scandals were cooked up every week and Whitlam's Cabinet members were relentlessly attacked as "inept" and "corrupt."

When the media campaign failed to dislodge Whitlam from his position, Murdoch arranged with the Opposition leader, Malcolm Fraser, union boss Hawke and the Royal Governor General to have Whitlam fired.

Fraser was then appointed to serve as Prime Minister in the interim before elections. Later Murdoch's long-time crony Hawke was finally elected to the position.

Hawke, who has a forename named after him in Israel, has since subordinated Australia's interests to the billionaire 'Gang of Four': Murdoch, Oppenheimer, Bronfman and Rothschild. The media cartel has been promoting him as a kind of socialist Churchill, grandstanding on international issues, in conjunction with his Canadian counterpart Pierre Trudeau.

CARTER CONNECTION

Murdoch's first intrusion into American politics came with his endorsement of Jimmy Carter's renomination in 1980. The endorsement terms were to be arranged at a White House luncheon. Carter was expected to secure a \$290 million low interest loan from the US Export-Import Bank to help Murdoch buy 21 Boeing aircraft for his Australian airline, Ansett Transport Industries, the nation's largest private airline.

The loan came through nine days after the White House lunch. A later Senate investigation criticised the bank for succumbing to pressure to make the rather unorthodox loan. However, the Senate took no action against those involved.

Having secured the loan, Murdoch welshed on his deal with Carter, and gave his endorsement to Reagan instead. Because of

Murdoch's commitment to socialism, his endorsement of the anti-communist Reagan raised a few eyebrows: "How could a man who keeps a bust of Vladimir Ilych Lenin in his office reconcile his beliefs with his endorsement of such a candidate?"

REDS GOOD AND BAD

Murdoch answered this question by paraphrasing Menachem Begin's statement to a group of supporters in New York: "Communism is bad if we don't run it but it's good if we do run it. The same applies to anti-communism."

Murdoch's metamorphosis into a flag-waving conservative, as illustrated by the editorial stance of his American newspapers, depicts a deep and widespread anxiety shared by his backers Oppenheimer, Bronfman and Rothschild: the gradual loss of power in the USSR by their faction, the old Bolshevik "good communists."

These "good communists," such as Yuri Andropov (the former KGB boss turned invisible chairman), Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Viktor Grishin (the Politburo chief of Moscow), Gregori Goldman (Byelo-Russian commissar of agriculture) and Ven Dymshits (the commissar for heavy industry), have been waging a bitter underground war against the "bad communists."

"Bad communists" are those who refuse to take orders from the international banks, from Oppenheimer and from Lenin's old backer, Armand Hammer.

The struggle has not been going well for Western-connected communists who now rule in the USSR under a virtual state of siege. The international banks and their allies in Washington and other capitals have already warned the nationalist elements in the Soviet Government that if they succeed in gaining power it will mean war. The internationalists

have long feared, and prepared for, such an eventuality.

RAILROAD TO WAR

The Murdoch phenomenon is an important part of these preparations. Like his mentor, the warmongering Lord Beaverbrook, whose media manipulations helped sway British public opinion into entering the war that became World War II, Murdoch has been given the role of railroading public opinion in three continents into entering a third world war, if the internationalists deem it necessary to bring the unruly Soviets into line.

Says an American diplomat stationed in Moscow: "Everybody here knows that when the Russian nationalists take over the Kremlin, the Murdoch press and other media will do everything to corral the West into a war against this country (the USSR)."

Murdoch, whose combined media enterprises have the potential of reaching just about everybody in America, Canada, Europe and Australasia (his newspapers alone have a yearly circulation of 3.5 billion copies) is awaiting orders from his bosses.

A well known US politician has been quoted as saying: "It is the supreme irony that the Marxist Murdoch should have been chosen to rally all the gung-ho anti-communists to 'go fight the communists' at long last, except that in this case, of course, the communists happen to be nationalists."

As Murdoch prepares to take control of Warner Communications, with the use of nearly \$1 billion made available to him by the Rothschild banks, the condemnation by columnist Mike Royko of those who are selling out America to foreign interests is echoing across the land: "For selling the Chicago Sun Times to sleazy publisher Murdoch the name of Marshall Field will go down in history with that of Al Capone. Field has sold out the city."

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

It would seem, then, that the healthy state or nation must command the allegiance of its subjects. Patriotism of some kind — the individual's sense of his identity with a social order — is politically indispensable. Patriotism has had many detractors, not all of them as sentimental as the ageing Tolstoy. But it is hard to deny its power to instil a measure of generosity into the meanest spirit, or to quieten the instinct for profit from another's helplessness or loss. If it be objected that patriotism (or 'nationalism') has been a major cause of war and suffering, then the answer is, first, that it has been the single greatest obstacle to civil war, widely recognised to be the worst of human misfortunes, and secondly that, since the cause of war is the struggle for power, war can be carried on as easily in the name of an 'international' ideal as in the cause of national grandeur. And in the former case, as we know from the religious wars of Europe, and from the constantly fomented struggles of the 'people's armies' of Africa and the East, the result is war practised without honour, law or mercy.

There is a long-standing tradition of political thought (of which Machiavelli is by no means the first representative) that considers aggression abroad to be a condition of peace at home. If that is so, then of course patriotism becomes a necessary bond of civil society. But it is the hope of every modern citizen that the Machiavellian intuition contains no necessary truth, and that a habit of bargaining under international law will come to replace the previous pattern of belligerence. Nevertheless, it has to be recognised that patriotism is not simply a stance towards the international world. It is in the first instance a condition of private life...

ROGER SCRUTON
The Meaning of Conservatism

NATIONALISM IN HOLLAND

JOHN PEACOCK reports on a visit to the Netherlands, in which he saw familiar problems and met and spoke to Dutch patriots

IT WAS a most pleasant sunny afternoon when I arrived at the Central Railway Station in Amsterdam. As I climbed down from the Schipol bus my thoughts were rudely interrupted by an awful din — some people might call it 'music' — coming from the direction of the main station square. Above the source of the offending primitive noise — in 1963 I had heard it done much better by the Ibans and Dyaks of North Borneo — was a large banner proclaiming "Art against Apartheid". After an extensive search of the square, I gave up any hope of finding any art, only a mass of tribal groups belonging to almost anywhere in the world but Amsterdam. I decided I would find a hotel.

That evening I went for a stroll around the central area of the city and as a matter of courtesy delivered some British National Party literature to the infamous 'Anne Frank Foundation'. The *Diary of Anne Frank*, which in 1959 was the subject of a court case which seriously questioned its authenticity has been described as a 'best-seller hoax'. According to an article which appeared in the American Economic Council newsletter, "Any informed literary inspection this book would have shown it to have been impossible as the work of a teenager." In addition to this, there was the evidence that the original text for the book had been written with a ballpoint pen — something that wasn't invented until after the war! Despite the New York Supreme Court findings which established that the book was a hoax, the 'Foundation' continues to prosper with its output of 'holocaust' propaganda.

GANGS OF BLACKS

As I proceeded along the canal-ways I was surprised to see so many Blacks hanging around in gangs — surprised because it had not previously been my experience to see such large numbers of Blacks in Amsterdam or any of the other cities of Holland. During the very early sixties, when I used to travel regularly from Germany into Holland, the only Blacks that I saw were visitors to that country. But today they give one the impression that they are there to stay and have almost taken over the inner city areas. Sounds familiar, doesn't it?

It was so easy to overlook such problems during my visit to the Netherlands earlier last year, when I travelled to the rural South and included in my itinerary a visit to the space-age Evoluon at Eindhoven. Although one of my Dutch friends had described Amsterdam as a "dirty city" (which with sadness I have

to report that in a number of ways it is) the friendliness of the Dutch people of Amsterdam stands out like a beacon of light in the face of creeping darkness.

Wherever I have been in the Netherlands the Dutch people have made me feel very welcome. It has been stated, however, that the weakness of the Dutch is that they are too friendly. In fact a particularly unpleasant result of the open-door policy of government and the open friendliness of these wonderful people is that Holland now has a terrible race problem on its hands.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

It was my privilege to meet the Secretary/Treasurer of the *Nederlandse Volks-Unie* (NVU), Mr. Et Wolsink. In the comfort of his home we were able to discuss the position of Nationalism in the Netherlands and for me to inform him regarding Nationalist organisations in the United Kingdom. It was with sadness that I learned that NVU leader Mr. Joop Glimmerveen had been imprisoned for his political ideas. It seems to be a crime to promote what is best for Dutch Whites and to call for an end to race-mixing and repatriation of the non-white immigrants. Familiar again?

The *Nederlandse Volks-Unie* is actually an official and legally constituted foundation which is responsible for a number of nationalistic organisations, including the racial social-nationalist political party NVU and its youth organisation *Nationaal Jeugd Front* (NJF). After discussing our respective political programmes we found that we were very much on common ground, especially in our opposition to the current multi-racial madness. It was certainly encouraging to learn that the Dutch people are becoming increasingly worried about the multi-racial mess forced upon them by their political leaders.

ATTEMPTED REPRESSION OF NATIONALISTS

Repressive laws, combined with left-wing Marxist criminality, have brought about a few setbacks for the NVU. During last year the police carried out raids in several cities, stealing all the material they could find, including private and personal documents. Even printing presses were 'confiscated'. But, being determined people, the NVU leaders quickly got back into business again afterwards.

The world is led to believe that Holland, like Britain, is a 'free democracy'. However, Dutch Nationalists, just like Nationalists here, find it almost impossible to obtain the hire of meeting halls, and as a result the NVU is regularly forced to hold its annual congress outside the country. The 'democratic' estab-

lishment, in collaboration with the militant left, take every possible measure to prevent the NVU congress and similar meetings being held in the Netherlands.

It is in fact a requirement of the law that the NVU holds a congress every year — to comply with Article 3 of the Domestic Regulations. How typical of 'liberal-democrats' to pass a law compelling a party they don't like to hold an annual congress and then in practice make it impossible to do it except by going abroad!

THE ROLE OF YOUTH

In the struggle for Racial Nationalism the youth organisations in Holland play an important role. The various youth groups include the *Nationaal Jeugd Front* (NJF), the *Jongeren Front Nederlands* (JFN), the *Viking Jeugd* and *Jonge Geuzen*. What is interesting is that these groups have the ability to work together whenever necessity demands. "As each club has its own special target, we are all good comrades," stated Mr. Wolsink. This does show a rather different picture to that in Britain, although it was encouraging to hear recently that a group of National Front members showed a spirit of Nationalist co-operation by joining with BNP activists in Liverpool in a counter-attack against red thugs who had previously attacked a BNP newspaper team.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS

The growing number of Dutch Whites showing anxiety over the rapidly increasing numbers of ethnic minorities and the problems they create (there was a race riot in Amsterdam with demonstrators attacking the police on the weekend I was there) has given rise to great interest in this year's elections. In the last General Election the *Centrumpartij* (CP) won a seat in the 2nd Chamber, which is the Dutch equivalent of the House of Commons, and that party is now preparing for increased success in 1986. The NVU is very much gearing up in anticipation of its electoral breakthrough. With the race problem, an alarming decline in morality and ever growing unemployment, there is every chance that the Dutch electorate will express their opposition to the Old Gang political leaders by voting for Nationalism.

I believe that my visit to Dutch Nationalists was a first step in establishing friendly links between them and Nationalists in Britain. I am most grateful to Mr. Wolsink and the *Nederlandse Volks-Unie* for the assistance and wonderful hospitality extended to me during my visit. I sincerely wish them every success for a Nationalist Holland in the future.



SIR: During this last week we have been treated to an extravagant diet on Radio 3 of music from Weimar Germany. Of all the wonderful music that the Germans have produced, that from the Weimar period is the type we should least want to hear.

The Weimar Republic was a cesspit of cultural decadence and degeneration, producing, as well as Shoenberg and Webern, the 'Bauhaus' school of architecture on which so much of our hideous urban design has been modelled, as well as countless products of depravity in literature and the theatre. No wonder it is so popular with the 'progs' who run our broadcasting.

I well remember a year or two ago seeing some Berlin Jewess being interviewed on TV relating how she and others were involved in putting on a Brecht play in the German Capital shortly after January 1933. Her voice rising to a sob, she described how the play came to an abrupt end when the theatre was visited by detachments of the SA. "We telephoned the police," she sad ruefully, "but they never came!"

I nearly collapsed laughing.

ALAN KERR
Edinburgh

SIR: The many among your readers who will share with me a burning indignation at the continued imprisonment, after 44 years, of a now 91-year-old man who with great gallantry sought to stop the fratricidal folly of Anglo-German conflict — and, moreover, in conditions of spiteful restriction which deny him even Christmas cards and the chance to embrace his wife and son on visits — will no doubt be further outraged to learn that this Prisoner of Peace is currently being dishonestly denigrated as a 'war criminal' in the advertising for a theatrical production entitled "Hess", on tour in this country and this April scheduled to be shown at the Harrogate Theatre.

Contrary to this defamation, Hess was acquitted by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg of all charges of 'war crimes' and 'crimes against humanity', being convicted by this victor's tribunal — which included as Soviet representative the man responsible for Stalin's show-trials, and followed procedures utterly at variance with

accepted British standards of justice — of 'preparations for a war of aggression' and of associated 'crimes against peace' on a basis which, if applied even-handedly to the victors, would have resulted in Allied politicians galore, including Churchill, taking up residence in adjoining cells in Spandau prison.

Those responsible for the current money-making 'entertainment' at the expense of Rudolf Hess no doubt feel secure in the belief that no-one will be concerned to take up the cudgels for an aged prisoner in Berlin, unable to defend himself. I therefore earnestly hope that, through the intervention of your readers, they may be given a rude awakening. The address of the Harrogate Theatre is Oxford Street, Harrogate HG1 1QF; Tel. (Management) 502710; the Chairman of its owning trust is Mr. M.W. Blackburn. Its Artistic Director and the man immediately responsible for the event, and a person bitterly hostile to Hess and ardently sympathetic to Jewry, is one Andrew Manley, whose home address is 7 Wheatlands Grove, Harrogate; Tel. 502684. His wife admits to being Jewish. The production is being sponsored by Quickprint of Spa Lane, Starbeck, Harrogate; Tel. 889961 — a firm which has refused to print nationalist material.

COLIN JORDAN
Harrogate, Yorks.

SIR: As a confirmed Christian and a patriotic Briton, I was ashamed that you should pollute the pages of *Spearhead* with the odious opinions of the Christ-rejecting Ben Klassen. You do your party a very poor service by giving such views expression.

If Christianity was a Jewish plot to give the Jews 'world domination' they indeed went a very stupid way to achieve this end. Since the moment when the Jews rejected Pilate's

judgement and when on his taking water and cleansing himself of all guilt, the Jews then present called out in reply: "Let the guilt be on our heads and on our children's heads," (See *Matthew*, Ch. 27, V24-25) thus condemning themselves and their seed to everlasting damnation. With this act they created the 'Synagogue of Satan' and the evil was cast upon their countenance.

The acceptance of Christ as our Saviour is the only sure way to defeat evil in the world and save the world from the 'Powers of Darkness' which seek to destroy all mankind.

PETER WHEELER
Dinas Cross, Dyfed

SIR: As the son of an old soldier in the Indian Army and at heart an unrepentant colonialist, I have been very much stimulated by a recent 4-week trip to India. The journey was most interesting and at times quite hazardous. I have rarely seen so much devastated country in my life — literally hundreds of miles of land eaten bare by their ubiquitous bloody goats and cows.

I encountered many Indians who mentioned that they had relatives in the UK — which gave me much food for thought. When one travels with an observant eye it requires no imagination at all to picture to oneself what effect these masses of people will have on our once fair land.

From the Indians' point of view it is perfectly understandable that they should wish to emigrate; who would not want to get out of that seething cesspit of filth that passes for the average Indian town? But this is no longer our concern; this is a responsibility we dropped in 1947 and I reject any attempt to saddle me with any part of the responsibility for the chaos in India today.

T. FOSTER
Schwabmunchen, West Germany

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RACE AND POLITICS (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

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THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50 (£1.72p). This book has attracted world-wide attention dealing as it does with racial problems in America and not simply the black-white situation. 2nd ed. 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carleton Putnam) £4.00 (40p). A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

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THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50 (34p). While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

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schoolchildren by pacifist and unilateralist educationalists. This topical and factual study makes it plain that we are not simply confronted with odd teachers here and there abusing their positions but a whole network of organisations and institutions, some publicly-funded, co-ordinating the attack on young people's minds. 1984, 63pp.

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THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25 (18p). The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the Holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

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THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00 (£1.33p). A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since Biblical times, packed with little-known and long-suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay) £2.50 (34p). An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the second world war, including

information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during the war despite his status as a member of Parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATURE'S ETERNAL RELIGION (Ben Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A controversial and hard-hitting book outlining the author's ideal of a new religion based on the right to survival of the white race. The author in presenting his ideas in this matter makes it plain who represents the threat to white survival. 1973, 508pp.

THE WHITE MAN'S BIBLE (Ken Klassen) £6.70 (98p). A companion volume to the same author's *Nature's Eternal Religion* in which he expounds his concept of creativity as the religion of the white race. 1981, 451pp.

We should perhaps make it plain that Ben Klassen is strongly critical of the Christian religion and the many devout Christians we are glad to number among our customers will find much in these books with which to disagree.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50 (66p). Examines not only the 'Holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish question including the exploitation of the 'anti-Semite' smear. 1977, 170pp.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS: A NEW LOOK (Richard Harwood) 75p (34p). A scholarly exposure of this cynical travesty of justice. 1978, 68pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H. B. Isherwood) 30p (13p). Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

ARCHITECTS OF CONSPIRACY (William P. Hoar) £15.00 (£1.33p). One of the most serious and detailed accounts of financial manipulation ever published. From the time of the American Revolution to the present, we are given names, dates and facts. The material originally appeared in the journal *American Opinion*. 1984, 361pp.

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CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00 (50p). Text of lecture by the author, a brilliant scholar to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

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THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yorkey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00 (75p). Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples by Yockey accompanied by a review of the same work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00 (12p). Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

OTHER PUBLICITY MATERIAL

B.N.P. STATEMENT OF POLICY

An up-to-date resume of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 22p post-free from: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. ELECTION MANIFESTO 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 General Election. Entitled

Vote for Britain (23pp). 42p post-free from: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. LEAFLETS

Fed up with the party politicians? Reprint of a popular old Nationalist leaflet, brought up to date. Deals with British National Party policies on the main national issues.

If only we were black... Leaflet produced by the Young Nationalists, the BNP youth division, and aimed primarily at Britain's young people. Contrasts the way young Whites have been left on the scrapheap with the specially favoured treatment given to Britain's coloured racial minorities.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and ex-

plains in simple terms how millions of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Handsworth, September 9th 1985 — where next? Up-to-date leaflet produced immediately following the Handsworth race riot and calling for repatriation.

This is OUR country. Leaflet questioning people on their views about race riots and multi-racialism and telling them that if they answer affirmatively their place is with the British National Party. Features vivid picture of riot area in flames.

Are you concerned about Scotland's future? Leaflet specially produced for distribution in Scotland. Outlines BNP policies on main issues of interest to Scots.

Bradford's future — part of Yorkshire or part of Asia? Special leaflet for distribution in the racially troubled Bradford area.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000 with postage costs at £2.23 for 1,000, £2.65 for 2,000 and £3.10 for 3,000. Orders with cash to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. POSTERS

Large posters (17.7in. x 25.2in.)

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of 1981 riot photos, with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Limited quantities left in stock. Not being reprinted.

Plain poster. Contains BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Remaining space empty for slogan to be filled in that is appropriate to the occasion. Available only to accredited BNP regional, branch or group organisers.

These large-size posters cost: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Estimate postage at weight of 20g for 1 poster.

Medium-sized posters (12.6in. x 17.7in.)

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of 1985 riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

What's happened to free speech? (with details of prosecutions against BNP activists for speaking out on race). With drawing of man with gag around mouth.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

CND are Moscow's puppets. Don't be fooled by them. Keep Britain's bomb. Drawing of Soviet Army General manipulating nuclear disarmers on puppet strings.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of typical mugging gang.

These posters contain the BNP name and address and

logo in red, white and blue and are priced: 1-9 at 7p each; 10-19 at 6p each; 20-49 at 5p each; 50-99 at 4p each; 100 or over at 3p each. Estimate postage at weight of 10g for 1 poster.

Orders with cash to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

NEW B.N.P. STICKERS

New stickers with slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash Communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster).

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster).

Ban imports! (same as poster).

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster).

Free speech under attack. (same as poster).

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster).

Protect Britain's bomb! (same as poster).

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the white race: protect its future!

Abortion is child-murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!

Get Britain out of the Common Market!

Stickers with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Price: £4 per 1,000 plus 66p p&p. Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. RECORDINGS

Rally '82: Speeches from the BNP national rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was "Unite and fight for Britain's future!"

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

Voices of Nationalism:

Side 1: Speeches from the Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford-Walker and others.

Side 2: Talk by John Tyndall on the theme: "The coming British Revolution"

Tyndall speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on theme of "Our Anglo-Saxon heritage" (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on theme of "Britain's economic crisis".

Tyndall speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on the theme of "The case for Nationalism" (the internationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on the theme of "Tragedy of the 20th Century (analysis of the Second World War).

Tyndall speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on the theme of "Why we must repatriate".

Side 2: Talk on the theme of "Foundations of the national community" (Discourse on Racial Nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 18p p&p. Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

B.N.P. BADGES

British National Party badges available for £1.25 post-free from PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE.

B.N.P. SHIELD

Attractively designed British National Party shield carved in wood and containing two crossed Union Jacks with the words "British National Party — for race and

nation". Ideal for your mantlepiece or wall. Available at £15 post-free. Orders with cash to: Plymouth BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ.

BRITISH NATIONALIST SONG TAPE

Containing 9 songs, including: "Boys of the bulldog breed"; "Britain is my home"; "White men awake!"; "My skin is white"; "Sons of Britain"; "Britain is a white man's land"; "Members of the BNP"; "Soldiers of the BNP" and "Dear Motherland". Available at £3.50 plus 66p p&p. Copies of lyrics sent with each order. Orders with cash to: Plymouth BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ.

B.N.P. TIES, BOOKMATCHES, SELF-ADHESIVE STICKERS, BALL PENS, BEER MATS

Smart navy blue polyester neckties bearing the BNP roundel set over crossed Union Jacks and encircled by the party name and slogan "For race and nation". Available at £4.60 post-free.

Bookmatches bearing slogan "Britons! Fight back with the British National Party!" and party address. Box of 50 for £2.90 inc. p&p.

BNP logo stickers: £4.25 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £3.85 per roll); 2½in. round stickers: £4.60 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £4 per roll); 1½in. round stickers: £3.25 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £2.95 per roll).

Square stickers with party logo & address: (1) With slogan "A new way forward for Britain"; (2) With slogan "Stop the riots — peace through repatriation". £4.60 per roll of 500 inc. p&p (collected £4.20 per roll).

BNP beer mats with party logo and address. Slogan: "British Nationalism is working for our people — let's rebuild Britain now". Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for Nationalist socials. Samples for £1 or packs for £3/£5/£10 inc. p&p.

BNP ball pens — brown/gold retractable ball pen with clip, 3 for £1 inc. p&p. White/blue ball pen, 6 for £1 inc. p&p. Both types of pen stamped with party name.

Stick pen with clip; publicity pencil, publicity pencil with rubber; teric ball pen, super retractable pen: one of each type for £1 inc. p&p. All stamped with party name. Bulk rates for individual items on request.

All above items obtainable with cash on order from: Norwich BNP, PO Box 107, Norwich NR2 2SR.

B.N.P. PENS AND DIARIES

Pens bearing the slogan "British National Party — for race and nation". Sample for 22p post-free.

1986 diaries available at 50p each or 40p each for 10 or over (post-free).

Orders with cash to Liverpool BNP, PO Box 72, Liverpool L69 8AJ.

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription £4.50 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

THE THUNDERBOLT

Hard hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for £1 from: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Ga. 30061, U.S.A.

NEW ITEMS AVAILABLE THIS MONTH

This month we are pleased to announce the availability of a number of new items of printed material for sale. In the line of books stocked by BNP Book Service are 4 of the works of the renowned political observer in the United States, Professor Revilo P. Oliver. These are *Conspiracy or degeneracy?*, *America's decline: the education of a conservative*, *Populism and elitism* and *The enemy of Europe*. In ordering these books we have at last made good a serious omission from our booklists. Professor Oliver is possibly the best informed writer in the English language commenting on political affairs today. All his works are highly recommended reading. In addition to the books of Professor Oliver, the Book Service has also recently acquired *IQ and racial differences* by Professor Henry Garrett. Details of these books can be found at the end of the booklist on the opposite page.

We would also like to draw readers' attention to a large new range of British National Party posters and stickers, which should add

immensely to the BNP publicity arsenal. 6 new posters have been produced and no less than 15 new stickers. These are attractively presented, all with the BNP name, address and logo and in red, white and blue. All of the posters and most of the stickers are illustrated with photographs or drawings. Details of these new items can be found in the left-hand and centre columns above on this page.

A particularly useful item that has been produced in response to widespread demand is a blank poster with the BNP name, address and logo at the bottom which can be used in connection with any event or issue simply by filling in the appropriate message or slogan in the space provided. We should mention, however, that this item is not available to all and sundry but only to accredited BNP party organisers, for obvious reasons of possible abuse.

We hope very much soon to see the orders pouring in for these valuable new items of publicity.

South Western activists beat some race raps but get vicious fines on others

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY activists in South West England obtained acquittals on most the charges they faced in Plymouth Crown Court last month.

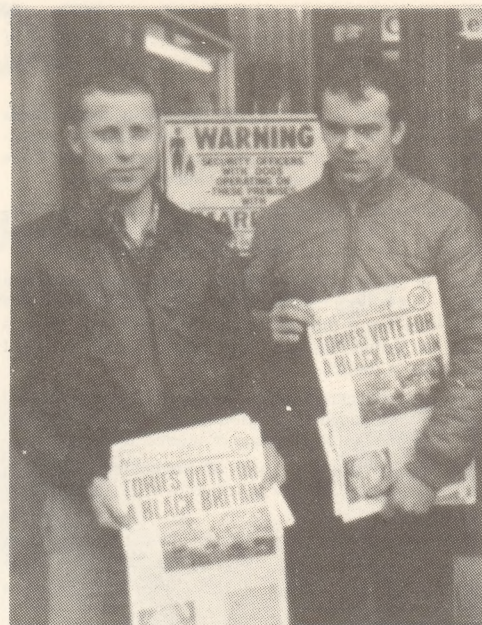
Of the six BNP men prosecuted, two obtained acquittals on all charges. These were Plymouth Branch Organiser Len Bearsford Walker and Cornwall Organiser David Cullingford. The charges against them arose out of the distribution of alleged 'racist' literature outside school gates in Liskeard and Totnes.

Other defendants were also acquitted on charges arising out of the distribution of No. 5 issue of the party's youth paper *Young Nationalist* but were found guilty on charges concerning No. 6 issue of the same paper.

The emphasis in these charges was on an article debunking the 'Holocaust' myth and propaganda stories concerning Anne Frank. These were considered to be a breach of the law on grounds of the 'offence' they were liable to give to the Jewish community!

At the end of the trial the judge, Sir Jonathan Clarke told the defendants concerned: "I hope these convictions will bring home to each of you that that sort of literature cannot be tolerated in this society." So much for 'democracy'!

The four convicted were South West Regional Organiser David Bearsford Walker, Richard Trehane, Kevin Rowe and Stephen Knight. Each of these BNP members, despite no record of previous offences against the law, received vicious fines of **£400 each!** This makes a total of £1,600 that has to be paid in the way of fines arising from out of the convictions.



ACQUITTED
David Cullingford (right) seen here with Colin Bradbury

Local members in South West England have rallied round and already raised over £300 to help towards paying the fines. This leaves a further £1,300 that has to be paid. We hope that readers all over the country and around the world will chip in and help. All donations should be sent to Plymouth BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ, Devon.

By the forthrightness of their defence and the obvious sincerity of their beliefs, the BNP members made a big impression in the court and new recruits have already started to join the party as a result of what they saw at the trial.

3 FUNDS THAT NEED YOUR SUPPORT

THERE ARE THREE important funds currently being operated by the British National Party, all of which vitally need support in the immediate future. These are:-

GENERAL ELECTION FUND

The BNP aims to contest a minimum of 20 seats in the next General Election with a full back-up campaign that will cost at least £1,000 per seat — plus, if possible, 30 more seats so as to qualify the party for broadcasting time. In every area local funds are being launched for this purpose but we need in addition a national fund to supplement and, if necessary, underwrite these local funds. Please make cheques out to: British National Party General Election Fund.

HEADQUARTERS FUND

The BNP hopes this year to open a headquarters office in the London area staffed by a full-time office manager. We need money to finance this vital project. Some has already been raised but much more is required. Please make cheques out to: British National Party Headquarters Fund.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

11 BNP members, including its leader, are facing charges for inciting 'racial hatred' and are due to appear at crown courts in the coming months. We need money to help with their legal expenses. Please make cheques out to British National Party Legal Defence Fund.

All monies should be sent to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

Tyndall to tour Yorkshire in April

JOHN TYNDALL is booked to make a tour of the Yorkshire region this month to address branch meetings of the British National Party. Anyone interested in attending should get in touch with their local Organiser (See p19).

The meetings will be as follows:-

Hull: Friday, April 11th at 8 p.m.

Leeds: Saturday, April 12th at 8 p.m.

Sheffield: Sunday, April 13th at 2.30 p.m.

Wakefield: Monday, April 14th at 8 p.m.

Our magazine opposes immigration and multi-racialism. This does not mean, however, that we hate coloured immigrants or recommend others to do so. Those angry at the results of multi-racialism should direct their anger at the politicians, not the immigrants.

SUMMER DRAW 1986

A SUMMER DRAW is being organised by Yorkshire Region of the British National Party in order to help raise money for the financing of the party's campaign in the next General Election. The money will be used nationwide and not just for campaigns in Yorkshire.

The prizes will be as follows:-

1st prize: £100

2nd prize: £50

3rd prize: £25

4th prize: £10

Three 5th prizes: £5 each

We ask everyone supporting the draw to buy books of tickets for resale. Each book contains 5 tickets costing 20p per ticket, a book therefore costing /1. When ordering books please send money with order with a bit over the top to cover postage.

All BNP branches and groups will be offered 25 per-cent commission on all sold tickets in order help their local election funds.

All orders for books should be sent to Mr. M. Gibson (BNP Yorkshire Regional Organiser) at PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13.

BOOK FOR SUMMER CAMP NOW!

AS A RESULT of the great enjoyment experienced by all who attended last year's Summer Camp in Cornwall, the British National Party is going to make much greater efforts than in the past to promote this year's camp at the same venue.

The camp will begin on the evening of Friday, August 22nd and extend over the August Bank Holiday to end on the morning of Monday, the 25th. Those who cannot attend for the whole of this time will nevertheless be welcome for whatever part they can.

A full and interesting programme of events is planned for the camp. These will include various sports such as running and arm-wrestling. There will also be contests in axe-throwing and

crossbow target-shooting. Facilities will be available for swimming. On Sunday there will be a party rally on the camp site and on Sunday Evening a big sing-song around the camp fire.

Guests at the camp will be welcome to bring children. Toilet and shopping facilities for those who need them will be available very close by.

No accommodation charge is being made and the only payment guests will be required to make will be for their food.

South West Region of the BNP ask that all those coming start booking as soon as possible, for the greater advance notice the organisers have of the number in attendance the more efficiently planned the event will be.

TYPESETTER & ORDINARY FUNDS

This last month has been a very good month in the way of donations to our Typesetter Fund, a total sum of £287.20 being raised. By far the largest part of this sum was accounted for by a truly splendid contribution of £210 sent to us by friends in America. This sum was raised through the kind co-operation of Dr. Edward R. Fields, the Editor of *The Thunderbolt* monthly newspaper and leader of the National States Rights Party in Marietta, Georgia. We are most grateful to Dr. Fields and his friends for this magnificent gesture.

This and other donations to the fund have come in at a very opportune time, for it has been necessary this month to raise slightly the fund target for the typesetter. In the first place we had a breakdown in the machine which cost us £83 to have repaired, the main part of this being taken up by the very high call-out fee demanded by the machine's manufacturers. Secondly, this month we expanded our range of typestyles by availing ourselves of an offer of three extra type-fonts for a vastly reduced price. Ordinarily these would have cost over £150 each but we managed to locate a source where they were being offered second-hand but in good condition at £50 each. We managed to negotiate a further discount for quantity under the terms of which we purchased the three fonts for £135. This extension of type-styles, available for headings as well as ordinary text, will greatly improve the professionalism of presentation of our magazine as well as other patriotic literature for which we are now doing the typesetting. We must, however, make good the deficit in our funds that the expenditure has occasioned.

As a result of these two outlays, therefore, we have had to raise the target figure for the fund by £218, making a total target figure of £2,068.

This month's contributions to the fund bring the total so far raised to £1,570.20, thus leaving £497.80 still to be raised.

Donations to the ordinary fund this last month have been satisfactory but we still have to make up a deficit in contributions in earlier months as a result of which the ordinary fund had to borrow some substantial sums from the typesetter fund.

All contributions to either fund will be very welcome. We take this opportunity to remind readers that we do not send receipts for sums above £10 unless especially requested, in which case we would appreciate SAE to save on time and postage costs. All monies to *Spearhead*, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

Please write for further details to South West Region BNP, PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ. When writing please help the organisers by including information on whether you have your own tent facilities or will need these to be provided.

We hope all Nationalists will help to make this camp a huge success!

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the local addresses of the main units:-

NORTH LONDON

PO Box 462, Greenwood Road, Hackney, London E8 4HH

WEST LONDON

PO Box 33, Greenford, Middx. UB6 8DS

SOUTH LONDON

PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

Bromley

PO Box 457, London SE20 7QE

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

DEVON & CORNWALL

PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ

EAST ANGLIA (NORTH)

A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

EAST ANGLIA (SOUTH)

2 Albert Road, Framlingham, Suffolk

EAST MIDLANDS

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 320, Tunstall, Stoke

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 72, Liverpool L69 8AJ

MANCHESTER

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

YORKSHIRE

Leeds & Bradford

PO Box 10, Bramley, Leeds 13

Wakefield

PO Box 42, Wakefield

Hull

PO Box 58, Hull HU6 7HR

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

SCOTLAND

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in West Kent, Basingstoke (Hants), Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Cambridge, Devizes (Wilts), Brierley Hill (W. Midlands), Coventry, Burton-on-Trent, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Halifax and Sheffield. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to Party Head Office at: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

WHY BRITISH INDUSTRY IS BEING STARVED

Financial institutions have no national loyalties, only a global thirst for profit, says JAMES THURGOOD

RECENTLY one of our readers received a communication from her local bank which perfectly illustrates one of the major things wrong with the British economy.

Included in the communication was a letter from our reader's local branch of Lloyds Bank. The letter was headed "Now is a good time to invest in Japan." It continued:-

"How would you like to share in the success of Japan, the fastest growing and second largest economy in the developed world?

"Timing is the essence of good investment. Which is why we at Lloyds have chosen this particular time to launch our Japan Growth Unit Trust."

Enclosed with the letter was a glossy brochure about the said Trust, explaining in further detail why it was such a good thing for British investors to put their money into it and instructing them as to the procedure for doing so.

Incredible? No, this is actually what Lloyds Bank is doing — and not only Lloyds; such a thing is common practice among banks in this country.

What it amounts to is that our banks and other financial institutions are actually working to help promote the industries of Britain's competitors!

Money invested in the Japanese economy is money that is helping to build that economy up and make it even stronger in its ability to compete with Britain on world markets and in the British home market.

At the same time it is money **not** invested in the British economy, which is gradually starving to death for lack of investment in the sector most vital of all to its survival: manufacturing industry.

Is it not sheer madness that we allow our



Lloyds
Bank

November 1985

Dear Mrs [REDACTED]

Now is a good time to invest in Japan

How would you like to share in the success of Japan, the fastest-growing and second largest economy in the developed world?

Timing is the essence of good investment. Which is why we at Lloyds Bank have chosen this particular time to launch our Japan Growth Unit Trust.

This year, the Japanese economy is set for growth of around 5 per cent, with a current account surplus estimated at more than \$40 billion, and inflation held at around 2½ per cent.

financial institutions to be the agents for the promotion of our competitors and at the expense of our own industries?

A nation's banking system and other financial institutions should be mobilised, organised and directed towards helping that nation's own domestic industries, not to helping promote its competitors' industries. This is obvious economic common sense.

And yet such common sense is not applied in Britain. Our financial institutions are regarded as not needing to have any national loyalties whatever. They are allowed to make

the world their territory in their mad, self-centred scramble for profit.

One of the vital policies that a future Nationalist Government will need to carry out will be a policy of bringing Britain's banks and other financial institutions firmly under **national** control and making them serve national needs. Their financial resources must be directed to one purpose only: the building up of **British industry**.

This is the way Japan directs her financial institutions, and this how she builds the economic strength to which Lloyds refers.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 446
LONDON SE23 2LS

Name

Address

I enclose